

ONLY SIX DAYS MORE OF THE \$3 RATE

**Doctor McCoy Wishes to Make This Notice
Emphatic—Under No Circumstances Will
the Opportunity of the Nominal Fee Be
Extended or Renewed After September 1.**

The \$3 rate ends with the last day of August, and it will not be extended or renewed under any circumstances, or to any individual.

Doctor McCoy has given full and emphatic notice that, beginning with September 1, all those who do not begin treatment or renew their treatment before that date, must pay his regular fee.

He has extended the rate in order that all might have ample opportunity to take advantage of it, and he has reached the point where, if for no other reason than because of the limit of his office facilities and his time, it would

be necessary to withdraw this nominal rate, which he has so long given to the people of Washington.

ONLY SIX DAYS OF THE OPPORTUNITY REMAIN.

Only those who begin treatment or renew their treatment during the next six days—that is, before September 1—will be treated until cured at the rate of \$3 a month. This offer positively closes Tuesday, August 31, at 8 p. m.



HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH CURED.

**Rev. Mr. Smith,
Of Ringing Noises
And Deafness.**

Rev. L. L. Smith, 606 Sixth st. southwest, clergyman of the Church of the United Brethren: "I most heartily recommend Doctor McCoy's treatment. I have experienced its wonderful benefits, and it is because of personal knowledge that I speak as I do.

"For six months I had suffered from ear deafness, accompanied by ringing noises in my head and partial deafness. I became so hard of hearing that I had difficulty in attending to my every-day duties, and I could not understand ordinary conversation.

"Doctor McCoy's treatment has given me complete relief from the deafness and from the distressing, unnatural noises, and my hearing has been completely restored.

"I also, when I went to Doctor McCoy, had been troubled with a catarrhal condition of the nose and throat, which caused me to have and spit continually. In the morning I would have a bad taste in the mouth, and a nagging sensation. My sleep was not refreshing, and I would wake in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed.

"I have been completely cured of all my troubles. I sleep well, have no more discharge from nose or throat, and feel refreshed and vigorous in the morning. The improvement in my general health has been wonderful, as well as the restoration of my hearing."

**Mrs. Smith, of
Asthma of 19
Years' Standing.**

Mrs. Jenny Smith, 606 Sixth st. southwest: "I don't think anyone ever had Asthma worse than I had it, especially during the latter part of the nineteen years I suffered from it. It began first during the winter, and for several years troubled me only at that season. Later, it came on at any time, summer or winter. The least exposure to draught, after being over-exposed, was sure to precipitate an attack.

"I became so sensitive to draughts that I could not ride in an open car in mid-summer without being wrapped up. I coughed incessantly, and was so short of breath that I could not lie down at night; I have spent night after night sitting up in order to get my breath.

"Of late years my breathing was never free, and the least cold would bring on the wheezing and awful shortness of breath.

"My shoulders and chest ached fearfully from the effort in breathing.

"It was so fearful when I began treatment with Doctor McCoy and Gordon that I could scarcely walk.

"That was in August, just a year ago. My condition began to improve after I had been under treatment but a short while, and in December last I gave it up. I felt that I was cured. But I wished to test the permanency of the cure, and told the doctor that if, for a year, there was no return of the trouble, I should be glad to testify to my cure.

"It was a year in July when I had my last attack, and I feel that I am completely cured."

**McCoy System of Medicine,
PERMANENT OFFICES,
Doctor McCoy's National Practice,
715 13th Street Northwest.**

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. daily. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

CRUSADE FOR PURE FOOD

**Professor Hird Finds 90 Per Cent
of Mustard Adulterated.**

**The Health Office Determined to
Break Up the Practice of Sell-
ing Impure Articles.**

Health Officer Woodward will institute proceedings next week against dealers found to be selling impure mustard. So far, Prof. Hird, who is conducting the analyses, has found that at least 90 per cent of the samples purchased from various stores at random are adulterated. He is of the opinion that, while the adulteration may not be injurious, still the public should be protected, and that the dealers should not be allowed to sell an article under false pretenses.

Referring to the large proportion of the mustard which is adulterated, Dr. Woodward said yesterday that the same state of affairs existed in Boston before the adulteration laws were strictly enforced, but that now cases where impure mustard is sold are rare, which shows that the health officer can be protected. It is the intention of the health officer to institute proceedings against all dealers from whom the adulterated samples were purchased. If in the police court they can show written assurances from the manufacturer or dealer that they believe the mustard to be pure they may under the law be excused. Otherwise they are liable to a fine of not more than \$50 for a first offense and not more than \$100 for a second.

When the examination of mustard is completed analyses of other articles of diet will be begun, and dealers selling impure goods will in all cases be proceeded against.

Asthma Can Be Cured.

J. R. Nibbs, ex-school superintendent of Rochester, Pa., says: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma for years, but I have had a splendid winter, owing to the surprising efficacy of Brazilian Balm." A lady in Cincinnati, who had suffered with asthma for 17 years, could not lie down; was perfectly cured with Brazilian Balm.

Two Men Fatally Injured.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 24.—While working at a sawmill, near this place, today, Wesley Carter and Leander Moore were fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler.

SUGAR TRUST'S GIANT HAND

**Lifted to Crush Out Competition
of the Dutch Refiners.**

FIGHTING THE IMPORTERS

**Alleged to Have Influenced the Ohio
Food Commissioners in Reporting
Adulterations in the Foreign Pro-
duct—Crooks & Co.'s Charges—The
Federal Authorities Investigating.**

The prosecution of three grocers of Columbus, Ohio, on the charge of violating the pure food laws of the State, in selling Dutch sugar alleged to be adulterated with nitramarine blue, has engaged the attention of the Federal authorities as well as the government of the Netherlands.

The charge d'affaires of the Dutch government on July 16 requested the Secretary of State to make an investigation of the matter if possible, at the instance of the firm of Crooks & Co., of New York, importers of Dutch refined sugar.

These sugars enter into competition with the product of the American Sugar Refining Company, better known in this country as the Sugar Trust, and it is alleged by Mr. Crooks that the Ohio prosecutions are instigated by the Sugar Trust, with a view to driving Dutch sugars out of the market.

On July 20 Acting Secretary Ades, of the Department of State, communicated to the governor of Ohio a request by the representative of the Netherlands government that a United States Treasury chemist be permitted to proceed to Ohio to assist in making an analysis of the sugars in question. The Department of State suggested that in view of the courteous request of the Dutch government it would be proper to be advised whether the competent authorities of the State desired to avail themselves of the assistance thus offered.

The Treasury chemist referred to is Dr. Scherer, of the United States appraiser's office at New York, who has been in the service of the government many years, and is widely known as an expert in the testing of sugars.

Subsequently the Department of State, at the instance of the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands, sought to make an arrangement by which the food commissioner of Ohio was to send, under seal, directly to the Treasury Department for analysis, samples of the sugar which has been seized, and on July 28 the commissioner notified the Secretary of State that samples of the seized adulterated sugar sent into Ohio by Crooks & Co. had been prepared for shipment. The samples were held, however, to await assurances that the analysis would be made by two chemists, and also that a copy of the report would be sent to the commissioner as soon as the result was known.

On the same day the governor of Ohio replied to the request of the Department of State, stating that the food commissioner had on hand only a small quantity of the sugar on which he based his charge of adulteration, but that samples of sugar of the same kind and imported by the same firm, which the commissioner could identify as coming under the same terms as the sugar in his possession, could be sent to the Treasury Department for analysis.

To this the Secretary of State gave his assent, and stated that, as soon as the samples referred to were received, they would be submitted to chemists of the Treasury and Agricultural departments. The food commissioner then received his request for a copy of the report of the Government chemists. No response having been made to this request, the Ohio food commissioner replied to the original inquiry of the Department of State that the Ohio authorities would desire to avail themselves of the assistance of a Treasury chemist by stating that his department had five thoroughly competent chemists of its own, and it felt fully equipped and capable of discharging its duties in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, with the possible exception of a few who had been attempting to violate the pure food laws of the State.

As to the matter of sending the Treasury chemist to Ohio for the purpose of analyzing, according to the terms of the agreement, the value of his services would, in his opinion, depend on the capacity in which he was to appear. If the chemist was to represent the national government with the single desire to ascertain the facts, he would be welcomed with pleasure. The commissioner stated, however, that he was of the belief that the Treasury chemist was to come in the interest and under the pay of the sugar importers of New York city, and the presumption would be that he was more interested in securing a verdict for the defendants than in ascertaining the exact cause of the controversy. Referring to the sending of samples to Washington to be tested, the commissioner reviewed the conditions upon which they would be sent, namely, upon assurances that a prompt report of the result should be made to him, and he gave as his reason for this condition that the firm of Crooks & Co. had sent out a garbled and misleading, if not totally false statement, advertising on the grounds that the adulteration of pure food and dairy commodities of Ohio.

In a previous case prosecuted by the commissioner a test had been made by a Treasury chemist of samples drawn by consent, under the supervision of the commissioner's representatives, as alleged by the defendants, that a prompt report of 99.8 of pure cane sugar. It was claimed by the American Sugar Refining Company that a subsequent test of fine samples from the same sugars resulted in finding two pure and three containing tin crystals.

Crooks & Co. deny the "poisonous" allegations, and the report of the adulteration of foreign sugar which have appeared in print. One of these printed reports stated that "five pounds of the sugar contained enough coloring matter to dye a suit of clothes." In a letter to the Treasury Department, dated July 31, Crooks & Co. suggest that there would seem to be no reason why the food commissioner should insist on a formal engagement for a copy of the Government analysis, as he might have reckoned on receiving what there could be no objection to supplying, and the allegation is made that the government against foreign sugar, which the firm believes to be instigated by trust factors, is now spreading.

Crooks & Co. have urged that the commissioner's request for a copy of the findings in view of the controversy, and the carriage from the landing at North Point, Md., to the battery in that vicinity, a distance of about a half mile. I am of the opinion, upon the facts as presented to me, that the same is payable out of the appropriation for the construction of the battery, and that the quartermaster's department is not, in such a case, responsible for its delivery or the payment therefor.

Two Men Fatally Injured.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 24.—While working at a sawmill, near this place, today, Wesley Carter and Leander Moore were fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler.

The press brought to bear forced the Ohio dairy and food commissioner finally to send samples to the United States Treasury Department of sugars alleged to have

been adulterated with nitramarine blue, and the Government has promised to send to Food Commissioner Blackburn the analyses made by the Government chemists.

One of the samples received by the Government has been sent to the Department of Agriculture to be examined by its chemists, and the other sample has been sent to the office of the United States appraiser at the port of New York.

If the statement of Crooks & Co., that the Sugar Trust is behind the other prosecutions, is correct, it is in favor of the former, it is thought, will not end the controversy, for the trust, Crooks & Co. say, wants to drive Dutch refined sugar from the market.

A NEW SCHEME FINISHED.

**The First Car From Silver Spring
to Brookville Pike.**

An interesting event in railway circles was the running yesterday of the first car on a line which has this city as one terminus. A description has already been published of the route and connections of the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railroad.

The latest section of the line to be completed was that from Silver Spring to the intersection of the road with the Brookville turnpike. From there the work will be pushed to Forest Glen.

The immediate purpose of the management is to have a complete and fast line from Seventh street and Florida avenue to Forest Glen, and every completed link is hailed with great satisfaction by the people in the beautiful country through which the line runs.

The car which went over the new section yesterday was of the very latest make and fully up in appointment to the suburban cars. One of the possibilities of the near future is an unbroken continuous line from the Potomac wharves to Forest Glen through the enterprise of the company behind this picturesque Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railroad.

BREAD WILL NOT BE DEARER

**Not Likely a Cent Will Be Added
This Fall.**

Bakers of the opinion that the Speculative Fluctuations Will Have No Effect.

Very little fear if any is entertained by the proprietors and managers of the large bakeries in the city that the flurry in the wheat market will cause a rise in the price of bread. Of course, they all agree that if wheat keeps on "jumping" the price of flour will keep step and an increase in the price of bread must result.

But the question is how high will wheat have to go to cause an increase in the price of bread? Under the present conditions, subject these things to be a great diversity of opinion among the local bakery managers. In fact, from the way some of them look at it it would seem nearly impossible under the present circumstances that wheat will rise so high as to compel a rise in the price of bread.

At the present price of wheat, and even if it should rise many points higher, the only persons who will be affected will be the small bakers, who are compelled to purchase their flour at retail prices. The large manufacturers, who are "bakers" do all their work, the bread manufacturers, and their own wages are their only profit. Even to get this they are compelled to sell their products cheaper than the large manufacturers.

Another question, however, which will enter into the settlement of this matter is the wages of the workmen, the journeyman baker. No trouble, however, is anticipated on this score, for the bread will be raised rather than a wheat sale cut in the wages of the employees at the bakeries.

About two years ago the situation was the same as is now threatened, but it was gotten through without any trouble between the bakers and the journeyman bakers. As to the point the price of wheat would have to reach before causing a corresponding rise in the cost of bread, that is variously stated.

Mr. Deacons, of W. Belknap & Sons, is of the opinion that the price of wheat must reach \$1.20 per bushel before his firm would make any change in the price of the products.

Mr. B. S. Graves, manager of the Haven-Bakery Company, does not think that there is any danger of an increase in the price of bakery products. He would not, however, venture an opinion as to what price in wheat would cause a change in the price of bread.

Mr. Schneider, of the firm of Leary & Schneider, who are next hopeful of the situation. He does not anticipate any cause for a rise in the price of bread, for the simple reason that he does not think wheat will go high enough to make it necessary. He is sure that the business man stand wheat at \$1.50 per bushel before a change in the price of bread would be necessary.

B. & O. Trains All Right.

The reports of the blockading of the railroads near Buffalo, due to the great amount of travel going to the Grand Army encampment, has caused some comment in this city as to the practicability of the local delegation, a part of which was at last reports sidetracked among the hills of New York State. Mr. S. B. Hege, general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, said this afternoon that the Baltimore and Ohio road, which left the city at 10 o'clock, and arrived at the electric city promptly on time yesterday at 2 o'clock, and that there was no congested condition of travel on his route.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand for four hours, a sediment or settling will appear, and if the condition of the kidneys. When urine contains this is a positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Send for druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet sent free by mail. Mention The Morning Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Lincolnton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

ANOTHER SLUMP IN WHEAT

**Sharp Decline in Foreign Markets
Reflected at Home.**

**The Liquidation of Reckless Specu-
lators Had Something to Do
With the Fall.**

New York, Aug. 24.—Total sales of stocks today were 418,495 shares, and of bonds, \$2,874,000 par value.

A further sharp decline in the grain market was the most conspicuous feature of the general situation today, although it had no direct reflection in the stock market.

There was a resumption of purchases by foreign houses, who have held aloof from the market during its recent exalted advance. At the present time and taking into consideration the extent of the advance in wheat, it seems a questionable point whether an additional rise in that cereal should be accounted a favorable factor in the stock market.

Should it have the effect of putting a stop to the European buying it would certainly not have a favorable impact. The grain market, like any other speculative market, is susceptible to the effects of overoptimism, and the decline since Monday's opening is probably due to more or less technical market conditions. Trustworthy Chicago advisers were to the effect that the rapidity of the break in prices there was chiefly due to the liquidation of reckless operators, who had committed themselves far beyond legitimate limits on the long side.

The tone of the stock market was uncertain and the course of prices was irregular throughout. The undertone of the market was healthy and there was no pressure of stocks for sale. The news of the day contained nothing that could be construed as a logical explanation of the market policy of either the foreign houses or of the room traders. Still the room traders were particularly aggressive on the bear side during the greater part of the day.

The trading was on a fair scale of activity, and interest was widely distributed throughout the market. The dealings were largest in the grangers, Atchison, Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific. The anthracite stocks, which had been particularly active, showed a continuation of their recent firmness, which is referred to the improving conditions in the anthracite trade. The industrial group were only fairly active and were irregular. Sugar, rubber and leather showed no marked movement, the latter presumably reflecting disappointment at the rate of dividend declared today. The lead shares were firm, and in the outside market a remarkable advance was stored in the stocks of the Glucose Sugar Company, a new industrial combination. Fractional declines were shown at the close for a number of stocks, but the changes were, for the most part, unimportant.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 142 F Street, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 142 F Street.

	On High.	Low.	Close.
American Spirits	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tobacco	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Cotton	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Rubber	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tea	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Wine	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Wool	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Yarn	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Lead	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Copper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Iron	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Coal	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Gas	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Electric	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Water	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Telephone	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Telegraph	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Printing	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Bookbinding	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Stationery	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Ink	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Paste	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Glue	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Resin	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Turpentine	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Lard	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Butter	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Cheese	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Eggs	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Hides	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tallow	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Soap	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Candles	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Matches	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Ink	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Paste	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Glue	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Resin	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Turpentine	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Lard	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Butter	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Cheese	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Eggs	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Hides	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tallow	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Soap	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Candles	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Matches	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

The market yesterday did not justify the expectations of the more sanguine bulls of the night before and yesterday morning, who had expected a fine renewal of the boom. On the whole, however, the condition was fairly satisfactory, prices at the close being in some cases at the high point for the day and in most not far below the strong opening. At the same time, the tone of speculation was strong. There is a general opinion that there will be advances today.

London was still inclined to sell American yesterday, but, as usual, too, the market was very effect on our market. The grangers were helped by reports that the accounts of damage to spring wheat have been exaggerated, though these reports also had a tendency to put down the price of wheat. Other news was favorable.

Mr. Carley says of the situation: "A few people in Wall street had noticed that the Government report would not be favorable, and it caused considerable selling. The market seems to have taken this as an advance, and if the actual report is not sufficient to cause new alarm, we think the quotations will be higher. The fact is the market tendencies are upward with great persistence, and even bad crop reports do not have much influence."

A great many of the large speculative interests are in the market this week as bulls. Mr. Housman is buying largely, as I stated yesterday. Mr. Flower and Mr. Keene are also heavy buyers. Mr. Morgan is said to be very bullish of the market. The public seems to be getting interested again, too.

A broker friend of mine said yesterday: "Buy the low-priced stocks, the grangers and the industrials—in fact, buy almost anything, but I believe several of the low-priced stocks are undervalued. The market is now on a high level, and if the actual report is not sufficient to cause new alarm, we think the quotations will be higher. The fact is the market tendencies are upward with great persistence, and even bad crop reports do not have much influence."

Spirits look better. There is a pointer out to buy them.

Mr. Robert Lindholm, Mr. Sibby's Chicago correspondent, says: "Get out of September wheat and stay out." Mr. Lindholm says that the Rock Island road is having difficulty in getting cars enough to handle its business. Freight offered at Iowa stations consists almost entirely of last year's corn and new oats.

Dow, Jones & Co. say of Northern Pacific: "The impression has prevailed of

late that the principal interests in Northern Pacific, which bought largely of the preferred stock between 30 and 40, and again between 40 and 50, have now sold out their speculative line at a profit. People who might have been well informed held this view last week. Information, however, which cannot be doubted comes to the effect that this is not the case, and that these interests have not been selling; furthermore, they have no speculative lines to sell, as the stock was bought for investment, in expectation of regular dividend payments in the not far distant future. Nobody supposes that any dividend is likely to be forthcoming on the preferred stock as far as the operations of last year are concerned, and, of course, the matter depends altogether on what the road can do in the near future."

The regular 1 per cent dividend has been declared on Western preferred. There is good buying in the stock.

The bull market has moved down brokers in Washington with a rapidity that would be startling to any one not familiar with the situation. There were entirely too many of the brokers who had been in the city, as I pointed out some months ago. They cut into each other terribly, and the business for the newer concerns was too small for paying interest. When the long continued stretch of nothing but rising prices came to an end in New York began to "day down." Brokers here, not having the best New York connections, had to follow them.

Washington Stock Exchange.
Sales—Capital Traction, 2 at 56; U. S. Electric Light, 10 at 113 1/4. After call—American Graphophone, 5 at 83 1/4; Capital Traction, 7 at 56 1